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GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

The following abstract of the Agricultural description of the Manor of Lutzschena near Leipzig by Maximilian of Speck, baron of Sternburg, 1842, was presented by the author, to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, under whose direction it has been translated. We are indebted for it to the Farmer's Cabinet, and copy it because it affords, in a brief way, a very interesting insight into the condition of German Agriculture, and contains numerous facts which may prove of benefit to the farmers of our own country.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

Abstract of an Agricultural description of the Manor of Lutzschena near Leipzig; by Maximilian of Speck, Baron of Sternburg, 1842; presented by the author, to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, under whose direction it has been translated.

PART I.—Education of the Agricultural classes—The author desires to see the children of the country people instructed in practical agriculture, and a small lot to be given for this purpose to the schoolmaster of every village, &c.

PART II.—General description of the Estate—Besides 3,800 acres* of hunting ground, there are 418 acres of cultivated land, of which 271 acres are ploughed-land, 52 acres meadow, &c., on which are kept 800 to 900 sheep, 50 to 60 horned cattle, 28 to 30 horses, and 50 to 60 hogs.

It is situated in a well watered valley and a healthy climate, with a mean annual temperature of 50° to 52° Fahr. Minimum of rain, 20 inches; maximum, 40 inches: upper soil of the arable lands, a mild mixture of sand and loam; subsoil more sandy—meadows loamy.

PART III.—Personal employment on the estate and buildings—Whole number, 136; 51 persons get each, besides wages, every week, one loaf of bread of 14 pounds weight; 10 ounces of butter, and 40 ounces of cheese. Twenty-seven servants living in the farm buildings, consumed in the course of one year, 5,797 pounds of meat, valued at about 526 German dollars. A table of their meals for every day in the week, is given.

Pay of Laborers—A man receives in summer daily, six to seven groschen; in the winter, five to six groschen; a woman in summer, five groschen; in winter, four groschen, but nothing else. Barns are made to contain 2000 snocks of grain; each 180 cubic feet. Hay-lofts for 2,500 cwt. of hay, contain about 18 cubic feet. Spreading-floors for 15,000 scheffel of malt. Sheep-for penning 1,200 head of sheep, is 16 feet high. Pig-sties for 70 to 80 head, divided into fourteen partitions. For every breeding sow 30 square feet are allotted, and for each of the rest, 10 to 12 square feet. Cattle-stalls for 60 head; for every cow, 32 square feet are allowed; for every calf, 12 square feet. Horse-stables for 32 horses, allowing 36 square feet for each.

PART IV.—Raising of grain and other vegetables—Of wheat, the white variety only is grown, as finding a ready sale, and yielding more straw. Grains of one year old, always used for seed-corn. Produce of 1840, sixteen-fold. Winter-rye is the principal grain grown, as giving the surest return, and yields the most straw; it suc-

ceeds best after clover. Produce 1840, eleven-fold; 1841, eleven and a quarter fold. Barley gave 1840, twenty-three-fold; 1841, sixteen-fold. The author made twice a trial with the highly recommended Himalaya barley; its yield was 1841, thirty-two-fold. Of oats, the Landhalfer and the Augusthafer are usually grown; product 1840, nine and two-thirds-fold; 1841, fourteen-fold. Peas; product 1840, four-fold; 1841, eleven and a quarter fold. Their straw is a good substitute for hay, for the sheep-fold. Of potatoes, the early (or Lerchenkartoffel) and late, or English (weisse kartoffe) are grown. The latter is the richest in farinaceous matter. Besides black vetches, red beets, turnips and cabbage are grown. Rape-seed was found to exhaust the soil too much; to require too much manure, and to yield too little straw. Red clover was found the most productive grass, giving 80 cwt. per acre. White clover also gave excellent pasture. Tables of the expense of cultivation of the different grains, are given for one year, and of the profits thereof.

Bone-dust proved an excellent manure, but had to be given up, from the rise in the price of bones.

Meadows—The hay is every evening raked together into wind-rows, and as soon as dried, is immediately brought in.

Hop-grounds containing 15,000 poles, with 135,000 plants, one half of which are [Saazer] early hops; the other half [Spalter] late hops. Hops admit every kind of manure with equal advantage. One hundred square feet are usually reckoned for ten pounds of hops; fifteen acres produced in 1840, 95½ cwt.; in 1841, about 64½ cwt. Prices of hops varying from 20 to 80 German dollars per cwt. Poles used are 25 to 30 feet high. The neat profits of the hop-grounds in the years 1838 to 1831, sixteen acres, about \$1,300.

PART V.—Management of the farm animals—One hundred head of sheep get yearly, six dresdner metzen of salt. One hundred head of sheep gave 1841, 225 pounds of wool. Ewes to be well fed before the time of lambing, and their food ought not to be changed whilst they suckle their lambs. Ram-lambs to be separated from the ewes in the seventh month. Table of expenses for feeding sheep. Thibet goats and Brazilian goats yielded but two and a half to three ounces of hair per head, in one year.

Of cattle, the Swiss breed from the Oberland, in Bern, has been introduced. A bull measures from tail to forehead, nine feet five inches, and is six feet high. A cow is eight feet eleven inches long, and five feet nine inches high. Calves new born, weigh 90 to 96 pounds. The author's experience seems to confirm that of other breeders, that the new-born calf weighs one-tenth of the weight of its mother; that it drinks almost one-third of its own live weight; and that a cow, when well taken care of, yields one-third of her live weight in milk. The food for the cattle is steamed, whence cows yield more and richer milk.

Here follow details of what a couple of horses are expected to perform in one day.

The sow represented on the plate, is from behind the ears to the tail, five feet six inches long, and behind, two feet ten inches high. They must be kept clean, and be fed regularly; they require good dry litter; warm styes; food tepid, not too thin; to be given in small portions; its kind to be changed often. Their dung is chiefly used for hops.

PART VI.—Trades attached to the Manor, consisting of the brewery, distillery, brickkilns, mills, &c. From 1,200 pounds English white potatoes and 37½ pounds of barley-malt, 102 to 114 kanten of brandy are distilled.

PART VII.—Accountant's department—Every servant entrusted with the keeping of tools or other things, has

to keep a book of them, ready at all times for the insight of the overseer of the estate, and a part of his wages is kept back as surety, the amount of which he receives upon his leaving the manor, when all his things have been found right.

PART VIII.—Relates to the duties of the overseer of the estate, and conditions under which servants are engaged. The author concludes with recommending the establishment of institutions for improving servants and others, for guarding the younger children of the poorer classes, whose parents are obliged to pass the greater part of the day out of their houses.

The following is a list of the servants attached to the manor: 1st. Of those receiving a fixed salary and meals; the steward of the manner, or overseer, for guiding and inspecting the whole management of the agricultural concerns, the trades attached to the manor, and the accounts. The housekeeper,—usually the wife of the steward,—for the supervision of the dairy, the meals of the servants, the linen and beds, and the raising of the young farm stock. An accountant. A deputy-steward, for special inspection of the conduct and work of the servants, and of the barns and granaries. A gardener, with his assistant for the garden of the manor. A hop-vintner, for the hop-grounds. A shepherd, who has several perquisites for himself, his wife and two servants, consisting of a small kitchen-garden, about three-quarters of an acre for potatoes, cabbage and turnips; two milch-cows, with the necessary fodder, and the requisite fuel; or in place thereof, fifteen German dollars. Twelve hostlers; two ox-tenders; one yard-servant; three cow-tenders; three maid-servants; one field-guard, who at the same time acts as a police-man; two smiths; one miller; two distillery servants.

2nd. Of those receiving merely wages and bread, but no meal;—one brewer; three assistant brewers, engaged for the whole year; four ditto, merely during the brewing season; four coopers, engaged for the whole year; two ditto, for the brewing season.

3rd. Of those receiving merely wages, without either bread or meals;—one brick and tile-kiln man; two carpenters, for the manor-house; four to six day-labourers in the brewery in winter, and forty workmen in the kilns, during summer; six threshers, with their wives.

TABLE OF DIET FOR THE HOUSE-SERVANTS.

Monday morning—Soup made of six quarts of milk, two handfuls of flour, three and a half pounds of bread, and of water.

Noon—Soup as in the morning and peas with fried bacon.

Evening—Soup as in the morning; potatoes with smear-caze.

Tuesday morning—Soup as on Monday.

Noon—Soup of carrots, or turnips, or boiled potatoes, or white cabbage, and half pound of meat per head.

Evening—Soup as in the morning; mehlmuß, i. e. flour boiled with water, to the consistency of pulp, with fried bacon.

Wednesday morning—Soup as on Monday.

Noon—Soup as on Monday; husked barley with suet.

Evening—Soup as on Monday; potatoes and smear-caze.

Thursday morning—Soup as on Monday.

Noon—Soup with broth, sourerout, or cabbage, or potatoes, or lentils, or beans, and half pound of meat per head.

Evening—Soup as on Monday; mehlmuß with fried bacon.

Friday morning—Soup as on Monday.

Noon—Soup as on Monday; dumplings with suet and onions, horse-radish or other boiled vegetables.

Evening.—Soup as on Monday, potatoes and smear-cake.

Saturday morning.—Soup as on Monday.

Noon.—Soup as on Monday, mashed potatoes with fresh bacon.

Evening.—Soup as on Monday, mehlmuß with fried bacon.

Sunday morning.—Soup made of twelve quarts of milk, seven quarts of small beer, two pounds of flour, and of water.

Noon.—Soup with millet, or husked barley, or cabbage boiled with meat.

Evening.—Soup as on Monday, sausage or bacon with salad, boiled fruits, &c., or millet, with bacon.

Feast-day; such as Christmas, Whitsuntide, &c.; morning.—Coffee with sugar-candy; brown sugar never used.

Noon.—Soup with broth, vegetables and meat; roast meat with salad and fruits.

Evening.—Soup, millet boiled in milk, with butter poured over; or roast meat, or sausage-pudding, with salad or fruits.

At Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, Harvest-home, or Church-wake, each one receives a cake of six quarts of wheat flour, and at Shrove-tuesday, half a cake. Besides, each one gets two quarts of small beer per week. The smiths, the miller, distiller, cow-milker, gardener, hop-vintner, and field-guard, receive each one quart of small beer per day, and the miller and the smiths receive each besides, a pint of brandy per week.

*One Saxon acre is equal to 6,500 English square yards. An English or American acre, is equal to 4,840 square yards.

†1014 Leipzig pounds are equal to 112 pounds English, Avoirdupois.

‡24 Groschen are equal to one German dollar,—about 72 cents.

§16 Dresdner metzen equal to one scheffel, equal to two and nine-tenths English bushels.

||Quantity of milk and butter not given, but the breed is known to be excellent. The Leipzig foot equal to 1.034 English.

¶72 Kannen equal to 16½ English gallons.

DUTCH BUTTER.

We are indebted to the Nashville "Agriculturist" for the following account of the management of the dairy and the method of making butter in Holland; Dr. Frost one of the editors of the *Agriculturist* is, we believe, a native of that country, and, therefore, may be presumed to speak advisedly upon the subject, and from our knowledge of his character we will add may be implicitly relied on.

I have never seen or eaten strong butter in Holland. I have eaten butter which formed part of the provision of an East Indian—It went from Holland to Batavia, and part of it returned again to Holland, and the butter was yet good.

Holland has long been celebrated for its fine dairies, and the Highland Society of Scotland, considering that the Scotch dairies might derive some advantages from an acquaintance with the management of those of Holland, offered a premium for the best report upon that subject, founded upon personal observation. The premium was, in 1833, awarded to John Mitchell, whose report, filled with interesting facts and details, is published in the *Transactions of the Highland Society* for that year. In the quotations from the London Journal, the superior qualities and higher market value of Dutch butter was referred to. Some idea of the dairy produce of Holland may be gained by considering that, in addition to the home consumption of a populous country, and the vast quantities sent to other parts of the world, England imported in 1830 no less than 116,233 cwt. of Dutch butter, and 167,917 cwt. of Dutch cheese.

The pastures in Holland, as is generally known, have been reclaimed from the ocean, the waters of which are kept off by artificial embankments. The lands, of course, lie very low and flat, and as the water in the numerous canals is always near the top, the soil must be moist. The ground is seldom broken up with the plough, but is kept in good condition by top dressings, consisting chiefly of the solid and especially the liquid manures collected in the cow-houses, mixed with the scrapings of the small canals. The first year after such dressing the land is generally mown for hay.

The Hollanders make careful selections of their cows for the dairy, the price of good ones being usually from \$40 to \$45—they are generally fattened and turned off to the butcher at eight years old, and the bulls at four or five. The cows are turned to pasture in March or April, and

are at first covered with a very thick cloth of tow, covering the upper half of the body from the shoulders to the tail, to prevent disease from cold. They are pastured about thirty weeks. Hay is their common food in Winter, though rape-cake and brewer's grains are sometimes added. The byers or cow-houses are generally lofty, airy, paved with large square bricks, and kept perfectly clean. The roof is about ten feet high. There are no racks or mangers, but the food placed in gutters, always clean, near their heads. Gutters in the rear serve to carry off the urine and dung, and these gutters are also kept clean.

The cows are always milked by the men, and the butter and cheese made by the women, generally of the family. Ninety cows are managed by nine men and two women. There is generally one man required to ten cows; while two women are considered enough for any dairy;—the farmer reckons that he can make 100 guilders, about \$40 per annum, by each cow.

There are three distinct kinds of butter made in Holland: *grass butter* made when the cows are at grass; *whey butter* from the whey of sweet milk cheese; and *hay butter* made in winter.

GRASS BUTTER.—The cows being carefully milked to the last drop, the piteches containing the milk are put into the *Koelbok*, or coolers. When the cream has been gathered and is soured, and if there is a sufficient quantity from the number of cows, they churn every twenty-four hours, the churn being half filled with the soured cream. A little boiled warm water is added in winter to give the whole a proper degree of heat, and in very warm weather the milk is first cooled in the *Koelbok*. In small dairies the milk is sometimes churned, when soured, without separating the cream. The butter, immediately after being taken out of the churn, is put into a shallow tub, called a *vloot*, and carefully washed with pure cold water. It is then worked with a slight sprinkling of fine salt whether for immediate use or the barrel. When the cows have been three weeks at grass, the butter is delicious, is made in fanciful shapes of lambs, stuck with flowers of the polyanthus, etc., and sell as high as 44 stivers, 70 to 80 cents the 17½ oz. or Dutch pound. If intended for barrelling, the butter is worked up twice or thrice a day, with soft, fine salt, for three days in a flat tub, there being about two pounds of this salt allowed for fourteen pounds of butter; the butter is then hard packed, by thin layers into casks, which casks are previously seasoned and cleaned. They are always of oak, well smoothed inside. Before being used they are allowed to stand three or four days, filled with sour whey, and thereafter carefully washed out and dried. Each cow, after being sometime at grass, yield about one Dutch pound (17½ oz.) of butter per day.

We beg our dairy-women to mark two points in the preceding process: No salt is used but what is incorporated with and dissolved in the butter, and which is necessary to give it flavor; and 2d. The butter intended for keeping is worked from six to ten times, to incorporate the salt, and to separate from it every particle of liquid, which if left in it, would induce rancidity.

HAY BUTTER, undergoes a like process.

WHEY BUTTER.—The whey is allowed to stand three days or a week, after being separated from the curd, when the cream is skimmed off, or the whey itself put into the churn, and the butter is formed in about an hour. By this process, in winter one pound of butter is obtained from each cow in a week, and in summer one pound and a half. The relative prices of are generally—

Grass butter 8½ stiver—17 cents.

Hay butter 7 stiver—13 cents.

Whey butter 6 stiver—12 cents.

T., EDITOR.

FERTILITY OF SEA-MUD.

Sea-mud varies greatly in its composition, dependant something on the soil upon the neighboring uplands. It is considered a valuable manure in Europe, and is sought for with avidity, and transported not unfrequently considerable distances into the interior. We have seen it used with good effect in the United States, from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania; and are told that even in Delaware and Maryland, and even farther south, it is highly prized by those who have tried it. On Long Island, the past summer, we were occasionally shown the fertilizing results, not only of sea mud, but of the marsh soil also, applied to the uplands a little removed from the borders of the marshes and the sea shore. Our intelligent correspondent, Mr. Partridge, informs us that he has used beach mud

in various ways with good effect; and that the past summer two gentlemen whose country seats border his mill, were allowed to make use of the sediment from the tide mill pond, and they found it added greatly to the productiveness of their gardens.

Sea-mud may be applied in different ways, according to its constituents. If it abounds with clay, it should be taken in the fall of the year, and spread broadcast upon the land, and thus lie exposed to the action of the frost all winter. This pulverizes it well, and in the spring of the year the roller should be passed over it in dry weather, followed by the harrow, and if any lumps remain after this operation, let them be beaten fine with the dung-beater. This is considered one of the best top dressings for grass lands that can be given; it also answers well to be plowed in for either grain or root crops.—Where the mud abounds more with sand, it is an excellent thing to put into barn-yards and pig sties, to be incorporated with the litter and manure; it may likewise be thrown into a heap until it becomes completely pulverized, and then spread upon the land.

As air slacked lime or small broken lime can be obtained in this city for about half the price of quick lime, Mr. Partridge suggests it would be an excellent ingredient to mix with the sea mud, for the purpose of forming a compost. A bushel or two of the lime to a cartload of mud, he thinks a good mixture. When it abounds with considerable vegetable matter, we should recommend a greater proportion of lime, say from one to ten to twenty parts. Ashes and charcoal dust are excellent ingredients to mix with sea-mud, and when either of these or lime is used to form a compost, they make it much more lasting. It is less labor to transport the sea-mud directly to the place where it is to be used, and spread it broadcast upon the land; and as the saving of labor is quite an object in our country, we have found that this method of applying it is the most generally practiced.

With the exception of a few of our more intelligent farmers, sea-mud and marsh-mud as fertilizers, are not valued as highly as they ought to be in the United States. They exist in immense quantities all along our sea-board, and may be had in an unlimited extent for the mere labor of transportation. We hope that some experiments may hereafter be made with them by some of our readers on the different kinds of crops, and that they will give us the results. The time we think, is approaching, when sea-mud and marsh-soil will be as highly prized here as they now are in Europe.—*American Agriculturist*.

BLIGHT ON GRAIN FROM THE BARBERRY.—In the Chronicle of August 19, under the head of "Vulgar Errors," we read as follows:—"People still maintain that the barberry blights their grain." This is, nevertheless, a matter deserving attention; for in this, as in many other instances, a popular prejudice has been founded on truth, although the real cause has been often overlooked. Some writers have treated this subject with respect, and among them is Dr. Thornton. The latter says that the "leaves are very subject to the *rubigo*, which will infect the grain in the neighborhood." Here the secret is at once explained, and the aversion of farmers to the barberry-bush at once justified. The vulgar notion is, that the barberry exercises some evil agency upon grain within a certain distance, and accordingly farmers will never suffer it to grow near their fields. They are right as to the effect, but they attribute it to a wrong cause.—I have seen some remarkable instances of grain perishing in a semicircle, in front of a barberry-bush, and extending a good way into a field. Any one who has but superficially noticed the barberry, must have observed that the leaves and young shoots of the shrub were covered with a peculiar kind of blight or mildew. Now it is by no means extraordinary that this should be carried by the wind into grain-fields, and infect the grain so as to cause its destruction. This is the true explanation of the mischief caused by the barberry to grain in its neighborhood. [This is the common explanation, but if any one will take the trouble to examine the parasitical plant which attacks the barberry, and that of grain, he will find that they are totally different things. One is the *Æcidium Berberidis*, and the other some species of *Uredo* or *Puccinia*, for it is sometimes one and sometimes the other. We should as soon believe that a hen's egg would be hatched into toads, as that the seed of an *Æcidium* would produce an *Uredo* or *Puccinia*. We are aware of the facts mentioned by Mr. Wighton, for we have seen them ourselves, and they form a curious problem yet to solve.]

From the Albany Cultivator.

LETTER OF MR. ELLSWORTH—BOMMER'S PATENT.

We invite the attention of the readers of the Cultivator to the annexed letter from Mr. ELLSWORTH, chief of the Patent office at Washington, on the subject of patents, and the claims of Mr. Bommer in particular. There is no subject in the whole range of agriculture, of more interest to the farmer, than that of manures; and any improvement in its manufacture, by which its quantity and quality may be increased, will be received by them with favor. That manures made in the way recommended by Mr. Bommer, or according to the patent claimed by him, are of superior quality, no one acquainted with that method can doubt. But if, as Mr. Ellsworth seems inclined to suppose, it is only the French method, with some unimportant additions, so far as the making of the manure, or its quality is concerned, that method should be generally known, that all may avail themselves of its advantages, and we thank Mr. Ellsworth for enabling us to give the specifications a place in the Cultivator. We have given the large pamphlet, just published by Mr. Bommer, and containing an ample account of his method and its advantages, a copy of which he has kindly placed in our hands, an attentive perusal, and can safely say there are few if any publications on the subject there discussed, whatever may be their pretensions, which combine such a mass of practical instruction on the preparation and use of manures. Of the legality of the patent under which he is acting, we do not express an opinion; but we know that the method used by him, and described in the pamphlet, a copy of which is furnished every purchaser of a right, will make manure in any quantity; and of the best quality for almost every kind of cultivated crop. Of the French method as described in the specifications, we are not competent to judge, having never witnessed its effects; we should, however, prefer purchasing Mr. B.'s Book, in which the whole process is detailed.

LETTER FROM MR. ELLSWORTH.

Washington City, Patent Office, Nov. 3, 1843.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker:—I noticed in your last number of the Cultivator, just at hand, a particular notice of Bommer's process,—also his advertisement announcing "Bommer's manure method, secured by letters patent," and referring to "documents recorded in the patent office," to prove his rights. This advertisement has greatly increased the burden of answering requests for copies of "Bommer's Patent." Whilst I have studiously avoided expressing an opinion on cases pending or decided, yet as special reference is now made to the bureau to sustain the advertisement, and fearing that the public may be misled by my silence, I hasten to state the facts as they appear of record. Mr. Bommer, on the 12th of May, 1843, presented an application for a patent for making manure. The application was duly examined, and rejected for want of novelty. No appeal was taken. The application was withdrawn, and \$20, the usual sum allowed on withdrawals, paid to Mr. Bommer on the 6th of July last. No other application has been made by Mr. Bommer for a patent for similar purposes. It may not be improper to state that Messrs. Baer & Gouliart, in June, 1843, obtained a patent for an alleged improvement on the method of making manure, patented in France by Jauffret, which said method, however, has not been patented in the United States, and is therefore free to the public. How far the public are restricted in the use of foreign inventions may be ascertained by referring to the claim of the American patent, which, you will perceive, is restricted to the preparation of the heap and the mode of applying the lye to the same; the ingredients—in other words, the lye itself, not being claimed. That no injustice may be done to the parties concerned, I send you a copy of the American patent, and only add that Mr. Bommer has become an assignee for several States, under this last mentioned patent.

Yours, &c.

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Copy of Baer and Gouliart's Patent.

To all whom it may concern: Be it known, that we, Charles Baer and John Gouliart, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful improvements in the manner of making manure, which has been for many years practiced in France, and has been there secured by Letters Patent under the name of "La Methode Jauffret," and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

In the method of Mr. Jauffret, a pit or reservoir is pre-

pared of sufficient size to contain the quantity of prepared lye which may be required by the nature of the establishment. This reservoir or vat is intended to be a receptacle of water saturated with decomposed animal or vegetable matters, and is further to receive the ingredients hereinafter named; such water is to be found on nearly every farm, and it may be augmented by the draining of stables, by dish water, suds, and other substances of a like nature.

Mr. Jauffret, however, finally prepares his lye, by which the fermentation of the articles to be converted into manure is to be promoted, in the following manner, under various modifications.

For the conversion of from one to two thousand pounds of vegetable matter into manure, he takes about

200	lbs. of night soil,
200	" calcined plaster in powder,
50	" wood soot,
20	" wood ashes unleached,
30	" quick lime,
1	" common salt,
1	" rough saltpetre,
150	" lye or ferment drainings from a Jauffret manure heap.

These ingredients are in many cases to be replaced by others; this lye to be prepared 10 or 15 days before use. The quantity of materials above named, for the conversion of from 1 to 2,000 lbs. of straw or other dry vegetable stalks, will answer for about double that quantity of green vegetable matter.

In using this lye, the plan of Mr. Jauffret is to steep in it the vegetable fibres, which are to be acted upon by throwing them into the vat or reservoir containing it, and removing it thence at great labor so as to form a high heap in the vicinity of the vat, into which the drainings are allowed to run.

We have thus given a brief outline of the method of Mr. Jauffret, the same appearing necessary to the understanding of our improvements, which consist in our omitting altogether the excessive labor of steeping the materials to be acted upon in the lye, and elevating them from thence to the heap; and also in the preparation of a lye, which is equally effective with that of Jauffret, at much less cost, and which can be used immediately on being made, thereby saving the delay of 10 or 12 days, which "La methode Jauffret" requires.

We prepare a reservoir to contain the lye as usual, and in the immediate vicinity of this, we make our stacks or heaps of vegetable matter, which is to be converted into manure.

We give to the ground where the heap or pile is to be made, an inclination towards the vat; if the ground is a firm clay, it may be merely sloped, and have shallow trenches dug on its surface to conduct the drainings back into the vat; or it may have a flooring of timber, brick or stone, as may be preferred, which may be so trenched as to conduct the whole towards a central drain. When our platform or flooring is of clay, we cover the trenches and the whole surface of it with brushwood or rails, so as to form a temporary grating that will support the weight of the heap, and thus insure a drainage, and the admission of air to the heap from below.

The materials to be converted into manure, we pile up on this prepared platform immediately as it is delivered by the carts, and this we sometimes continue to do until the heap has attained the whole height to be given to it, when by the use of a pump, buckets, or other suitable means, we raise the lye from the vat and pour it on to the heap, continuing to do so until the whole mass is saturated; we in general, however, raise the heap to the height of two, three or four feet, more or less, and then pour on a portion of lye, repeating this as the height of the pile is increased; this procedure obviates the necessity of lifting the whole of the lye to the full height of the heap.

The materials which we employ in making the lye, may be limited to the following, viz: cow, horse, or hog's dung, or night soil, the urine draining from stables, and quick lime. The ingredients used to be intimately mixed with a sufficient quantity of saturated water.

Two of the kinds of animal dung we have found to answer as well as a larger number. A perfectly good lye will be made by taking one barrel each of two species of dung, two of the urinary drainings, one of quick lime, and about 50 barrels of saturated water, which is then to be used as above explained.

What we claim as our improvement on Jauffret's method of forming manure by the rapid fermentation of vegetable fibres, is, first, the forming of the said vegetable matter in-

to piles or heaps, without its being first immersed in the prepared lye, and the subsequently saturating the same by pouring on the lye in the manner set forth.

CHARLES BAER,
JOHN GOULIART.

Witnesses,

Th. M. Abbett,
J. R. Abbett.

(Patented June 24, 1843.)

POULTRY BETTER THAN PORK OR BEEF.

In this age of improvement in the production of animal and vegetable food, if there is any good reason why all the science, skill and enterprise of agriculturists, editors, chemists and philosophers, should be applied to the melioration and refinement of one or two classes of animals, to the exclusion of others as good by nature as they are, we should like to know it. The hog and the bullock, dubbed with the English titles of Berkshire and Durham, seem to walk over the land with a sort of John Bull swagger, that has commanded all attention, and left all their brute brethren in their uncultured native deformity; while those foreign titled gentry have, in the eyes of some, become absolute perfectionists. Now, in the language of our declaration of rights, "we hold this truth to be self-evident," that (by their constitution) they are all created equal.

We are aware that the noble Berkshires, by their elaine and stearin, have kindled up a great light in the West, (which we hope may dispel the black cloud of "repudiation" which hovers over that region,) and are about to monopolize all the care and labor of the farmers thereabouts; but we can see no reason why the delicate feathered race should thereby be debarred from sharing in the benefits and perfectionisms of cross breeding, in-and-in breeding, and all other scientific advancements in the world. The noble ancient family of Chanticleer, whose clarion note has been the world's time-piece ever since Peter denied his Master, and has never failed to sound the approach of every rising sun; the bird that saved old Rome from the conflagration by her warning voice in the dead of night—shall these lose their old established rank, and give place in man's affections to herds of swine, and the sturdy bulls of Bashan? What are all their uncouth grunts and frightful bellowings about the farmer's cottage, compared with all the music of the cheerful, chirping, chatting, cackling, crowing, gobbling, quacking, squeaking, squalling, with which his poultry yard resounds from day to day?

But, to come more to sober matter-of fact, we think this branch of the farmer's concern is deserving of more attention than it has generally received. The profit derived from a well arranged, well managed poultry yard, is greater, in proportion to the investment, than that of any other stock, bees excepted. More attention has been devoted to poultry in the vicinity of Philadelphia, than any other part of our country. The Bucks County poultry have acquired a good degree of celebrity, even in the New York market, where they are sometimes found in abundance. They are, however, but moderate layers; but their eggs are large and well flavored. Yet they are not considered equal to our dung-hill fowl in all respects.

The Dorking fowl stands first in the estimation of those who have raised them. They will weigh from 5 to 8 pounds. Their bodies are large and better proportioned than any others, being long, full, and well fleshed in the breast. Have short legs, and beautiful plumage, with five, instead of four toes; are good layers, good sitters, and good nurses. Their eggs are large, clear white, and of excellent quality. When caponed, in the English custom, they weigh from ten to twelve pounds. Mr. L. F. Allen, of Buffalo, to whom we are indebted for the Dorking history, has them for sale.

Our object in writing this article at this time, is chiefly to suggest to our Agricultural Societies the propriety of offering liberal premiums for the best specimens of the various kinds of poultry, at their next annual fairs. We need say nothing in favor of the richness and delicacy of this luxuriant of the table. Good premiums will soon bring out new species and valuable improvements in this, as in any other branch of agriculture.—Conn. Farmer's Gazette.

The Messrs. Reybold, of Delaware, have sent to the New York market last season, upwards of 20,000 baskets of the finest peaches.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

As we are treading on its verge and to-morrow's dawn will usher in the month of February, we propose, in conformity with our custom, to hold communion with our old friends and patrons in a familiar way, in the hope that we may be able to remind them of some duty they may have forgotten or neglected. As to being able to say any thing new, such a vagary never entered into our imagination; for recollecting, that a wise man of old long since declared that "there is nothing new under the sun," admonishes us, that he who tries to be original but subjects himself to the ridicule of the critical and to his own mortification. But still, as in a business like that of Agriculture, where duties are so numerous, and the memory of man so treacherous, one man may think of something which another may have forgotten, by way of freshening the memories of our brethren, we will note down for their perusal a few of the many objects which at this season of the year should be attended to.

Before, however, we open our *budget*, we would have a few words with all upon the times, the prices of products, and above all upon the necessity of exerting a vigilant economy in the management of the farm. The times, although infinitely better than they were a year ago, are far from being such as they were in years past; but though the prevailing prices for agricultural products are not as high as they were, they are still remunerating, and as there is a comparative steadiness in the market, by attention to the improvement of the soil and a proper attention to the division of labor, husbandmen may get along very comfortably, and realize something for a rainy day, if a wise and liberal economy be observed. When we speak of *economy* we do not mean that parsimonious denial of the comforts and luxuries of life to one's self and family—that withholding of the means of information from the younger members of our families—that refusal to gratify them in the indulgence of the elegant and innocent amusements—nor do we mean that sordid economy which looks alone to the hoarding up of the "root of all evil;" but we do mean that *economy* which, having the true interests of the farmer in view, supplies the fields amply with manure; provides plenty of the tools and implements of husbandry to carry on well all the varied operations of the farm, and provides a place to keep them in; which vigilantly superintends every thing in person; which weekly, if not daily, inspects every thing in the place, and has every thing repaired the moment it gets out of order; which never puts off to another day, except by dire necessity, that which should be done to-day; which, providently, is always in advance of the business of the farm, and never has to put on its studying cap on the budding of a day to know what is to be done—in a word, we mean that *economy* which is at once comprehensive, careful and liberal; that looks to the improvement of the mind and the soil, and to the preservation of both the one and the other from abuses. These suggestions and views appear to us as being peculiarly proper at this time, when every farmer and planter should be laying his plans for the approaching season, and having stated them with that frankness becoming the relation existing between us and our readers, we will proceed to give our memoranda of work to be done.

ON THE FARM.

Milk and In-calf Cows.—As this and the ensuing months bear peculiarly hard upon the these noble and useful animals, it should be the unceasing care of every husbandman to see that they are well attended to; that they have either a good stable or warm shed facing the south, to shelter in from the inclemency of the weather; that they have ample litter furnished them daily to furnish dry bed-

ding; that the yard in which they may be confined is dry; that they receive three good meals a day; that a portion of their food be of a succulent nature, as it is unnatural to suppose that a cow, however good she may be, can be a liberal contributor to the pail, and afford rich and buttery-raceous milk upon dry provender; that they be salted at least twice a week, rubbed down, or combed daily, and that each of them have a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine put in the cup in the rear of the horns at least once a fortnight to prevent the hollow horn. By timely and rigid attention to the duties we have pointed out on the part of the master, he will have the satisfaction when the spring opens to find by the fine and creditable appearance of his cows, that he has not expended his labor and devoted his care without reaping a rich harvest of profit, both in the condition of his cows, and in the gratification of those humane feelings which should find their home in the bosom of every agriculturist.

Working Oxen.—Extend your care to these animals, and see that they have increased allowances of food, and that the man in charge of them is liberal in rubbing them down and providing them warm, dry beds for the night. If you expect them to satisfactorily meet the increased quantity of labor which the demands of the spring will impose upon them, you must, to avoid disappointment, put them in *flesh* and *condition* to bear it, as no animal which may have been fed and cared for with a penurious hand should be expected to perform a full day's labor, much less to be called upon to do it through the very busy period of spring. In addition to plenty of food, good cleaning with the card or whisp of straw, let them twice a week have a gill of salt each—and either have free access to water, or be regularly watered three times a day.

Horses.—These animals of all descriptions should be attended to with the utmost care at this period of the year. Their stables should be regularly cleaned out twice a day; they should be curried or carded, and have their hides well brushed as often; be watered thrice a day; regularly fed with grain or chop, morning, noon and night, and have their racks filled morning and night with good hay or fodder; receive a mixture of salt, hickory ashes and lime, in the quantity of a gill each twice a week, and when not worked they should be exercised daily. If *economy* be consulted, their grain food will all be chopt and mixed with cut straw or hay.

Breeding Mares.—These must receive increased attention, and be fed and managed as we have recommended for the other horses—but if we were to prescribe any difference, it would be that more care should be taken to give them regular exercise daily, and that all their food would be the better of being given them chopt, as in that form it would be easier digested.

Mules.—Be liberal and kind in food and treatment to these fine animals, and they will repay you well—don't stint them in grain food.

Wood for the Season.—If you have not, as you ought to have, as much wood cut, hauled in, and piled up convenient to your house and quarters, as will last you till next December, lose no time in having as much wood cut down as will answer; and when cut, be sure to have it hauled in and piled up. By attending to this duty now, you will relieve your hands of any tax in getting firewood next spring and summer, when their time will be incessantly demanded by the necessities of the growing crops. Recollect that by providently looking ahead and anticipating the wants of your farm, you fulfil one of the most imperious duties of the farmer, and in thus husbanding time, you will lay the groundwork of making money.

Fencing and Timber.—Recollect that this is the last month, when, according to a received theory, you can cut down timber with a prospect of its lasting; therefore, as it should be your object to make every thing last as long as possible, go to work and complete the felling of all tim-

ber you may want for fencing and repairs of all kinds. Your timber felled, employ your hands at all spare times in getting it ready for use.

Gates.—If every field has not already got a gate leading into it, supply the deficiency by having a gate made for each forthwith: gates, besides being more sightly, are much more apt to be shut, than bars are to be put up, and are therefore much more safe.

Barns and Outbuildings.—Examine all such places on your farm, and have them repaired while you can command the labor to do so without interfering with other labors: all such work should be done before the spring opens.

Fences.—Examine all your fences, and have whatever repairs may be necessary done before March comes in; for as that month will bring with it a flood of work, it should be an object with every one to have all their new fences put up, and old ones repaired while they have the time and labor at command.

Tobacco.—We hardly need tell the intelligent tobacco planters that it is time to attend to their beds, and only revert to the subject to let them know that they live in our hopes and aspirations.

Sheep.—We trust you have kept your sheep in a yard accessible to a warm, dry, well bedded shed: if you have not, we are very certain you have been not only neglectful of your interest, but stinting in that humanity, which all, who get their bread out of the earth, ought to practice towards every living creature subject to their controul. But to return to the treatment of sheep. The *In-Lamb Ewes* should, in addition to hay, receive daily allowances of either meal or roots of some kind: twice a week they should have pine boughs given them to browse on; in their yard a trough should be placed, in which there should be at all times, a mixture of salt and tar, in equal quantities, to resort to: they should be watered twice a day.

Young Cattle and Cols.—If you desire these to attain good size, you must abandon the system of semi-starvation, as you may rest assured that neither bone, muscle nor flesh can be healthfully encouraged or developed, unless animals be properly fed, and the wants of nature satisfied; for the body cannot expand and grow, while the craving of hunger is maddening the instinct of a dumb beast.

Swine.—Breeding sows, store hogs, and pigs, should be well sheltered; have plenty of litter to sleep on, as well as to convert into manure at this season, and be generously fed: in saying generously fed, we do not mean that they should be fed as for fattening; that would prove injurious to the first, and is not required for the two last named descriptions; but each and all should be kept with a tolerably well satisfied appetite, as without that contentment which waits upon a well filled stomach, the hog, amongst other animals, cannot indulge in the philosophy of sleep, a thing most essential to health and the expansion of the hide, bones, muscle and flesh. With regard to the *In-pig Sows*, the delicacy of their situations, and the demands made upon them by their expectant responsibilities, require that their food should be more generous and succulent than the store hogs. For some weeks before the interesting period of their travail, the breeding sows should receive daily allowances of rich slops, in which vegetables and meal of some kind were freely mixed. All should, at all times, have access to charcoal or rotten wood, and be salted in their food twice a week, and have a handful of hickory ashes given them a head once a week in their meals.

Poultry Houses and Poultry. Let the poultry houses be cleaned out and whitewashed: fresh straw or hay be put in the nests, and provide the poultry with ashes, sand, lime and gravel, and give them, occasionally, fresh meat, or fish, boiled and chopt up, during this month, and let

them be well fed daily with grain of some kind: buck-wheat, we have been told, promotes laying.

Manure. As the accumulation of manure should be the all-absorbing subject with every good farmer and planter, we will endeavor here to impress upon all, that none should omit improving every opportunity by which the manure pile can be increased; and that as to the quantity to be accumulated, that that should only be restricted by the means of the party. We have, in our day, heard farmers complaining that they could not make manure enough for their farms whose shores were periodically loaded with sea-weed; whose woods were filled with rich loam and leaves; whose marshes contained inexhaustible supplies of fertilizing mud; and whose lanes were the fruitful depositories of excellent materials for compost—and yet none of these sources were resorted to—and when we have asked them why they did not use each and all of these substances in compost? they have excused themselves upon the ground of want of time. But such reason should not hold good one moment with a thinking mind, as it is demonstrable that one man, a cart and two good horses would collect enough of such substances in a year to manure a hundred acres well, and by the appropriation of that force to that purpose most farms might be kept in a good state of fertility—in such a state as would make one acre produce more than four do now on most farms in the old states. We ask then that agriculturists would seriously think upon this subject.

Stiff Clays. Such stiff clays as may be intended for spring culture, should be ploughed during this month, provided the earth should be dry enough to be turned up without danger of running into mortar.

Tools, Implements of Husbandry, Carts, Wagons, &c. All such things should be closely inspected, and put in immediate order, so that when needed they may be ready.

Having said thus much of farm operations, we will add, with respect to gardening, that next month we would give a full detail of the duties to be performed; and with this intimation we shall close, by advising all our patrons to personally attend to the execution of every order they may give, as it is useless to order unless they see that their orders are complied with, and that in no case ought they to suffer their work to be slightly done.

FACTS AND STATISTICS.—The following article, though it treats not of manures and crops, contains a fund of valuable information which all farmers should know, because they unfold a part of the resources of the country and show to a certain extent how its wealth is made up:

SUGAR.—The refining of sugar is a process usually performed after exportation. It is boiled in pans with lime water and a portion of bullock's blood, or hydrate of alumina. The albumen of the blood mixes with the impurities of the sugar and rises to the surface, where it is skimmed off; the white of eggs and butter are said to be sometimes added. When purified in this way it is placed in coolers and agitated till it becomes thick, or strained through woollen bags, or is made to pass through animal charcoal. It is then placed in conical iron or unglazed earthen vessels, the large end uppermost, when the remaining uncrystallized syrup runs off through the small hole in the apex. Wet pipe clay is then covered over the top an inch thick, the water of which drains through the sugar, carrying off the remaining coloring matter, and this is repeated. It is then carefully dried, and constitutes loaf sugar. It is refined or double refined according to the number of the operations. The green syrup which passes from the mould is made into lump sugar. The art of clarifying or making loaf sugar was the discovery of a Venetian about the first of the 16th century.

Sixty-three million pounds of raw sugar were refined in the 43 refineries of the United States in 1840. Almost all the sugar imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope is refined here; \$1,200,000 is paid annually to operatives in this business. The price at which refined sugar is afforded the consumer here is from 10 to 13 cents

per pound; in England it is from 17 to 23 cents, and in France from 17 to 20 cents. From 100 pounds of raw sugar (one-third white Havana and two-thirds brown) the product of refined is 51 2-3 pounds.

Candied sugar is made by dissolving common sugar, slowly evaporating the water, and re-crystallizing it; and is brown or white, according to the sugar used. This is the only sugar esteemed in the East. White sugar candy is the raw sugar boiled and clarified in moulds, as before described; it is made to crystallize in various ways. Besides the numerous uses and delicate preparations made of this, it is used by miniature painters to prevent colors from cracking when mixed with gum-Arabic. It is much used with wheat flour to make sugar toys, &c. The value of confectionary made in the United States in 1840, was \$1,148,565, and the capital in the manufacture was 1,769,871, chiefly in Massachusetts, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland.—*Hand Book of Plants and Fruits.*

HUSSEY'S REAPER.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

As the question of which is the best Reaping Machine is of no little importance to wheat growers, it is highly necessary that they be rightly informed of every fact which tends to decide the question. The trial which forms the subject of the following correspondence was looked forward to with great interest by farmers; such was the partial character of the trial, and the general terms of the committee's report, in which the particulars that led to the result were omitted, it cannot appear strange that the public should be in some degree misled with regard to the relative merits of the two machines. If my own interest was alone concerned, I would not thus far trespass on your columns, but you will doubtless agree with me, that it is due to wheat growers throughout the country that the views expressed by Mr. Roane, in connection with the committee's report, should be published as extensively as the report itself; I therefore solicit the insertion of the following correspondence in your paper.

Very respectfully, OBED HUSSEY.

Baltimore, January 18th, 1844.

To the Hon. Wm. H. Roane.

Dear Sir,—You will remember that a trial took place on the farm of Mr. Hutchinson near Richmond, Va. in July last, between my reaping machine and Mr. McCormick's, at which trial you were one of a committee which gave the preference to Mr. McCormick's machine.

You will also recollect that the machine which I used at that time was a small one, and quite different from that which I used in your field a few days afterwards, in a second trial between Mr. McCormick and myself.

As the first trial was made under circumstances unfavorable to myself, owing to the difficulties which prevented me from getting my best machine to the field on that day, and other impediments incident to a stranger unprovided with a team, &c., and as no report was made of the second trial, you will oblige me by informing me what your impressions were after witnessing the second trial.

I would very gladly embrace the opportunity which the next harvest will afford of following up my experiments in wheat cutting in Virginia, but the new field opened to me in the great west for cutting hemp, in which I was so successful last September, as will appear by the Louisville Journal of that date, will claim my particular attention this year. I mention this to you lest it might appear that I had abandoned the field in Virginia by my non appearance there in the next harvest.

Very respectfully, yours &c.

OBED HUSSEY.

Tree Hill, January 23d, 1844.

Dear Sir,—I received a few days ago your letter of the 17th inst. on the subject of your reaping machine; you call my recollection to a trial between it and Mr. McCormick's reaper at Mr. Hutchinson's, in July last, on which occasion I "was one of a committee which gave the preference to Mr. McCormick's machine;" you also advert to a trial between these rival machines a few days subsequent, at this place, and request to know my impressions after this second trial. I presume from the fact of my having ordered one of your reapers for the ensuing harvest, that it is your purpose to publish this statement. Averse as I am to having my name in print on this, or any other occasion, I cannot with propriety decline a response to your inquiry. I had never seen or formed an idea of a reaping machine until I went to Hutchinson's—I was

surprised and delighted with the performance of each of them, and fully resolved to own one of them by the next harvest, but their performance that day left me in a state of doubt which I should select. The report spoke in terms of high praise of each machine, and I consented to its award that on the whole Mr. McCormick's was preferable, merely because being the cheapest and requiring but two horses, it would best suit the majority of our farmers, who make small crops of wheat on weak land—for I doubted its capacity in heavy grain. After this Report was made I heard your complaint that you did not have a fair trial, because being unable to bring into the field your large improved Reaper, which was up the River, you were compelled to comply with your engagement for the day, with a small and inferior machine, drawn by an indifferent and untutored team. Mr. Hutchinson's wheat was badly rusted, and therefore light. I had ready for the scythe, a low ground, field of heavy and well matured grain: partly to expedite my harvest work, and partly to renew the trial, that I might solve my doubts as to the merits of these machines, I succeeded in engaging them to be at Tree Hill on a named day—they both came agreeable to appointment, Mr. McCormick bringing the machine he used at Hutchinson's, and you bringing the one you could not on that occasion bring down the river. The day was fine, and both machines did their best, and had a very fair trial. My doubts were fully removed, and my mind convinced that in the heavy wheat we raise, on our river low grounds, rich bottoms, &c. your machine is superior to Mr. McCormick's, of which I still think highly—I accordingly ordered one of yours to be made for the approaching harvest.

I wish you all possible success in cutting hemp in the "Great West"—It must be very desirable to cut that valuable plant instead of pulling it up by the roots, and I cannot doubt that your reaper has ample power for the process.

Most respectfully, yours, &c.

W. H. ROANE.

MR. OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

The Richmond Enquirer is respectfully requested to copy the above.

HORSES.—C. W. Gooch, of Virginia, writing to the editor of the Southern Planter, says: "The ordinary means of purging a sick horse are so slow in operating, that, in many cases, they do no good. I send you a very simple recipe, with which some of your readers may not be acquainted, which I have never known to fail; and regard it the best and simplest. I saw it many years ago in the American Farmer, and have tested it."

"Take a piece of chalk about the size of a walnut, pound it in a mortar, or wrap a rag around it and reduce it to a powder with a hammer, or anything else; put the powder into a quart bottle; pour common vinegar into the bottle until the effervescence prevents your pouring more, and (having the horse ready) drench him with it. But little vinegar can be got into the bottle the first time, so that you will have to pour more into it, and drench a second time. Ordinarily a pint will do. In cases where it does not operate in five or ten minutes, persevere in the dose, and in a very short time the suffering animal will be well again."

THE PEACH.—With the fertile soil of our country, we have but little difficulty in growing Peach Trees until they are three or four years old, when they are attacked by the worm in the root, or a disease called the yellow, and frequently by both. In either case the tree dies in two or three years.

The following remedies have been found perfectly successful in preventing the worm in the root: When a tree is first set out in the orchard, apply three quarts of fresh or unleached wood ashes, and add ashes every spring. Another method is to pour chamber-lye around the roots of the trees several times during the spring and summer.

The method pursued by Mr. Pell, of Pelham, Ulster County, N. Y., is to put one half peck of fine charcoal to the roots of each tree when first set out in the orchard, and adding a quantity each spring.—*B. G. Boswell, Philadelphia.*

GREEN AND DRY WOOD.—A cord of wood whilst green, is said to contain 1443 pounds of water, which would make one hogshead and two barrels. Let every farmer who hauls wood to market, remember that when he transports it green, he is carrying that weight and quan-

MISCELLANY.

THE COURTSHIP AND HONEY MOON.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

By Joseph Wilson, Author of "the Fortune Hunter."

"To keep one sacred flame

Through life unhill'd unmov'd,

To love in wintry age the same

As first in youth we lov'd:

This is love—faithful love—

Such as saints might feel above."

If we were constantly to bear in mind, in our passage through life, that "tis trifles make the sum of human things," how much of the misery into which many of us now heedlessly plunge might be entirely avoided. Unhappily, there are but few in the married state who, in their reminiscences, are enabled to look back upon the unbroken chain of bliss so beautifully depicted in the lines above quoted; and the only reason that we can imagine why it is not oftener realized—next to the natural depravity of our race—is the want of proper attention to the thousand little occurrences and unpleasant passages, confessedly trifling in themselves, but which in the aggregate, "make up in number what they want in weight."

It is not, however, our intention, even were we equal to the task, to digress into a dissertation upon the various ills which afflict humanity, or the probable causes which produce them merely to present the reader with a brief sketch, which will perhaps serve, in some respect, to illustrate, as well the case with which the seeds of unhappiness may be incautiously strewn in the hearts of those who love us, as also what may be considered the infant or incipient state of that bright existence, warmed by that "sacred flame," which can alone qualify us

"To love in wintry age the same

As first in youth we lov'd."

A festival was given by a young married lady—one of a numerous circle of acquaintances—on the return of her birth-day, which was likewise the first anniversary of her marriage. A large party of her young friends, the greater part of whom had kneeled at the hymenial altar at about the same time with herself, were present to enliven the occasion. Mr and Madam Mayland (for such shall be the name of my host and hostess) presented a most felicitous union, and were noted for their tender regard for each other, which partook more of the romantic fondness which characterizes the young, and the hopeful lover, than of what is usually observable in the staid realities of married life, of even less than a year's standing. Happy within themselves, they neglected no opportunity to administer to the joy and comfort of their friends whom they gathered about them, and possessing the most agreeable and winning manners, it was rarely that their efforts to please were unsuccessful.

With such beings to entertain, it is easily imagined that their visitors at such times would be under very little restraint in pursuing the pleasures of the hour; and restraint in such cases, as all know is a great bar to enjoyment. The conversation was animated, and for a time were participated in by all. Glowing with warmth and animation, after a number of other topics had been exhausted, the ever prolific one of matrimony was brought upon the tapis. This, in some respect was perhaps peculiarly appropriate to the exigence of the occasion; but, unfortunately, it was suffered to take a turn, the only result of which, if left unchecked, would be likely, in time, to grow into an unconquerable evil.

This untimely interruption of the general harmony which marked their intercourse for a few moments previous, was caused by some of the young husbands present, who were disposed to treat the subject in the most disagreeable light, by inveighing against matrimony, and by ridiculing that condition and its vaunted pleasures, when compared with their former "single blessedness." Some of the coarser minded among them went so far—and this in the presence of their wives—as to discourse eloquently upon the bright fields for various achievements which would be open to them, and upon which they might enter, if they were unmarried.

"I would travel," said one.

"I too," said another, "I would explore the old world and feast on its curiosities and its wonders, ere I became a settled man."

"I would enter the list of Fame at home," said a

third. "I would not yield to the blind impulses of Cupid until I had reached the highest seat in the Council of State."

"My choice," said a fourth, "were I permitted to recommence my career, should be the navy instead of a wife."

"And mine the army."

Thus they proceeded through their lengthened category; but, alas! none said they would endeavor to make themselves and their wives contented and happy in their then present condition! All that they did say, though without any apparent evil or malicious intent, broadly enough implied that their wives were burthens to which they were chained, and which kept them from rising.

But there are some things too exalted to be assailed with the trifling jest; and there are hearts whose chords are too exquisitely sensitive to resist the withering influence of the impious sneer, when coming from those they love, be the motive what it will. It was evident that the words which fell from the lips of some of the party, descended like molten lava upon the hearts of their young and trusting wives, rendering them incapable of counting their participation in the evening's enjoyments. This, though readily noticed by others and particularly by Mr. and Mrs. Mayland, was entirely overlooked or unheeded by those who were the cause of it.

Painful indeed was the result to all but such as were its active promoters. Mr. Mayland, who had withdrawn his voice and was sitting a silent spectator of what was going forward during this part of the conversation, was justly indignant at the excesses of his guests, and longed for an opportunity not only to change the tenor of their unbecoming observations, but to administer at the same time, without involving any breach of hospitality, some suitable and effectual rebuke. They, however, continued their bitter remarks; and at length noticing Mr. Mayland's silence, one of them approached, and tapping him upon the shoulder, said—

"Well, Mayland, here you sit as quiet as a mouse. What do you think of the matter—the advantages and disadvantages! We should like to have your opinion! What would you do if you were not married?"

His (Mayland's) sweetheart wife was sitting a little distance from him when this question was propounded. She had been highly delighted that her dear husband had abstained from the reckless flow of words that had been passing, but now seeing that he was directly appealed to, her heart leaped, and she riveted her eyes upon him with mingled emotions of hope and fear. It was not, at that moment, a matter of much difficulty to read her countenance. It seemed to ask—"And am I, too, to be compromised by my husband, as my friends have been by theirs?" But her suspense was of short duration.

"What would I do!" slowly repeated the lover-husband, and then turning to meet the glance of his wife he continued—"I would go immediately in search of Miss —, (repeating her maiden name), offer to her my heart and hand, be blessed by receiving her's in return, and then get married as soon as possible."

This unexpected reply, so deliberately and firmly expressed, had the effect to produce instant silence. The satirical portion of the young gentlemen understood and appreciated its full force. They were suddenly abashed. It was a contrast with their own conduct too striking not to have its own weight.—The young wife who was the subject of it, was so deeply affected—so filled with gratitude, that she had been spared the infliction of a pain she so fervently deprecated—that she sprang from her seat and fell upon his neck, and with a tear of joy glistening in her eye, said, in a subdued tone—

"My beloved husband, that answer is in consonance with what, to me, you have ever been.—Would that I were more worthy of your most devoted affection."

"More worthy, my dear wife," he returned, "more worthy you cannot be. You are to me a jewel of inestimable worth. Deprived of you life would be to me but one unrelieved blank."

He then impressed upon her forehead an impassioned kiss, and seated her gently beside him.

But the scene did not end here. The voices of those who a few moments before were loudest in vain prattle, were now hushed in silence; and that silence needed to be broken by some spirit that could sug-

gest a different and more agreeable pastime than that in which they had just been indulging, but which none now seemed disposed to renew. At this crisis, a married sister of the husband who had so suddenly changed the order of things, which she viewed with much satisfaction, noticed likewise the kiss, and for the purpose of putting an end to the awkward intermission, playfully asked, directing attention to her brother—

"Are you not ashamed to be courting here before all the company?"

"The company," he returned, with an air of triumph which he could not well repress, "will please excuse us. We did not commence our regular courtship until after marriage, and it is not yet ended! We trust that it may continue through the whole course of our natural lives, and that we may spend our honey moon in Heaven."

This was enough. The scene was indeed changed. The offending gentlemen immediately became fully convinced of the pernicious tendency of their conduct—frankly acknowledged their error—apologized to their wives—kissed them all around, and soon retired in perfect good humour, all well pleased with the lesson they had learned, and which was perhaps the means of saving them from many after years of discontent, alienation and misery.

A happier company than when that party again assembled were never met together. And this assurance, kind reader, is all the moral that needs be written.

SAGE ADVICE TOUCHING MOTHERS-IN-LAW.—It is a matter of great mortification to me, my son, that in so important a transaction as marriage, I am incompetent to give you any advice. But I hope that advice will not be needed by you and Julia; you will no doubt be happy in each other; yet there is one thing that an old gentleman used to tell me when I was of your age, which I think you will do well to bear in mind. "Why don't you get married, my boy?" he used to say to me: "Because," I would reply, "I don't know how to choose a wife, and I am afraid of getting a bad one." Poo! poo! he would say; "any wife is good enough, if her mother don't live with you; but the best wife will not be good enough if she should."

BACHELORISM—ITS REMEDY.—"Nothing can prevent an increase of bachelorism, save an amendment in the mode of educating women. When they learn common sense, instead of broken French—when they learn some useful employment, instead of beating the piano—when they learn to prefer honest industry, to silly coxcombry: and when men find that a woman is a helpmate instead of a burthen—then we may expect to find fewer bachelors; not till then." That's what the editor of the Hagerstown News says. Being a bachelor himself, perhaps he ought to know.

Andrew Marvell's Integrity.—The borough of Hull in the reign of Charles II. chose Andrew Marvell, a young gentleman of little or no fortune, and maintained him in London for the service of the public. His understanding, integrity, and spirits, were dreadful to the then infamous administration. Persuaded that he would be theirs, for properly asking, they sent his old school-fellow the lord-treasurer, Darby, to renew acquaintance with him in his garret. At parting, the lord treasurer, out of pure affection, slipped into his hand an order upon the treasurer for £1,000, and then went into his chariot. Marvell looking at the paper, called after the treasurer—"My lord I request another moment." They went up again to the garret, and Jack the servant boy was called. "Jack, child, what had I for dinner yesterday?" "Don't you remember, Sir, you had the little shoulder of mutton that you ordered me to bring from a woman in the market?" "Very right, child. What have I for dinner to-day?" "Don't you know, Sir, that you bade me lay up the blade bone to broil?" "Tis so: very right child, go away." "My lord, do you hear that? Andrew Marvell's dinner is provided; there's your piece of paper: I want it not. I knew the sort of kindness you intended. I live here

to serve my constituents; the ministry may seek men for their purposes; I am not one."

No Roman virtue ever surpassed this; nor can gold bribe a mind that is not debauched with luxury; and with Dr. Johnson we repeat, "No man whose appetites are his masters, can perform the duties of his nature with strictness and regularity. He that would be superior to external influences must first become superior to his own passions. When the Roman general, sitting at supper with a plate of turnips, before him, was solicited, by a large promise, to betray his trust: he asked the messengers whether he, that could sup on turnips, was a man likely to sell his country? Upon him who has reduced his senses to obedience, temptation has lost its power: he is able to attend impartially to virtue, and execute her commands without hesitation."—*Dove's Life of Marvell.*

Good effected by a Temperance Almanac.

The master of a vessel owned by Mr. * * * S. of Kingston, Massachusetts, previous to leaving Boston, for St. Eustacia in November last, called at a store in B—, where the benevolent occupants are in the habit of distributing books and tracts, and received, as a present, a *Temperance Almanac*, which he took with him to the port where he was bound. In a few days after the arrival of Capt. W—, he was invited to dine with a gentleman whose sideboard made a brilliant display of liquors of various kinds (as, until very recently, has been the custom with Americans,) and was invited, of course, to partake with the gentleman. Captain W— observed, that he made no use of ardent spirits, and expressed an opinion that every body was better without it. To this the good man entered a demurrer, stating that he wanted a little to give him an appetite for his dinner, and then a little to make his dinner relish; and we can easily imagine who have been in the habit of using ardent spirit, that, by four o'clock he would want a little to aid digestion, and a little more to prepare him for his supper. Capt. W—, told this man he had on board his vessel a small book he wished him to read. On his expressing a desire to see it, Capt. W—, took it on shore the next time he went, and presented it to him—he afterwards informed Capt. W— that he read it through in the afternoon, and again in the evening of the day he presented it to him, and that he had thought upon the subject very much; that he had lent it to the governor of the island, who, after reading it, became convinced of the importance of the subject, had a meeting of the island, and formed a temperance society. The governor set a noble example, by signing the constitution first; next was found the man who, a few days before, was so established in the opinion that ardent spirits did him good; and sixty persons, before the close of the first meeting, subscribed the plledge.

REAPING MACHINES,
HEMP CUTTING MACHINES—MOWING MACHINES—
CORN SHELLERS & HUSKERS,
And
THE CORN AND COB CRUSHER,



So highly recommended by C. N. Bement, esq. of Albany.
Orders for the above machines to be used east of the Mountains, should be directed to the subscriber at Baltimore. Orders for those to be used in the Mississippi Valley may be directed to JAS. ANDERSON & CO. Louisville, Kentucky. Farmers are requested to send their orders at an early day. se 27 OBED HUSSEY.

Besides the Crushers so well known to the public, the subscriber has just completed one adapted to grist mills, which may be seen in operation at the Savage Factory—it prepares for the mill stones 15 bushels per hour, ordinary work; what it would do by extra exertions, is not yet known. It makes no perceptible difference between old and new corn.
Since this implement has met with such general approval, the subscriber has made preparation to furnish them at various prices, from 25 to \$50. Ja 24

WHITE TURKEYS.

A few pairs of those much admired White Turkeys, for sale at \$5 per pair, on application at this office. Ja 24

GARDENER AND DAIRY WOMAN WANTED.

A gentleman of Talbot co. Md. wishes to employ a man who is well acquainted with vegetable gardening, and the management of fruit trees—and his wife to assist in milking and attending to the dairy. Apply at this office. ja 17

AYRSHIRE BULL.

For sale, a young Bull, out of imported stock, one year old this spring. Price \$70.
Any one having heifers of this breed to dispose of, might obtain a purchaser on application to S. SANDS, Farmer office. Ja 17

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

jan 10

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorized by a gentleman, who, being engaged in other business, is not able to devote his whole time to farming, to sell the FARM on which he now resides situated about 8 miles from Baltimore, near one of the best turnpike roads in the county, and having the advantage of a large stream of water passing through it, with a fine mill seat with a race ready dug and dam built. This farm contains 180 acres, more or less, having full proportion of wood, and about 70 acres well set in timothy. There is a large apple orchard in good condition, a young and thrifty peach orchard of select trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly. The buildings are substantial and convenient, being a large brick Dwelling, rough cast, with portico back and front; a large stone Switzer barn, with extensive stabling below; a milk house, smoke house, a wagon shed 120 feet front, corn house and granary, carriage house, with blacksmith shop. The farm is well enclosed and divided with good fences, a large portion of which are of stone.

The present proprietor has spared no expense within the last 3 or 4 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation; 6000 bushels of lime have been judiciously distributed, within the last two years, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. It is estimated that from 100 to 125 tons of hay will be cut the coming season, and a much larger quantity the succeeding summer. The wheat and rye now growing has every appearance of making as fine a crop as any in the county.

The subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive farm, situated in one of the richest districts of Baltimore county, remarkable for its healthiness, within an hour and a half's drive of the best market in the state, to visit this property and judge for themselves. To save unnecessary application, the terms are \$16,000, one-half cash, the balance on a long credit. Apply to

SAMUEL SANDS,

at the office of the American Farmer.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. No 60 Light st. Baltimore, Off. for sale at reduced prices.
HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at 15 cts. per tree for 100 trees, 12 1/2 cents per tree, for a larger number, or 20 cts. for a less number than 100; if packed an extra charge.
He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Rand & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c. to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard. To Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. 44

RANDALL & CO.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw.	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	\$125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2 1/2 ft. cogstone stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or crosscutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, PLOWS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. No. 60 Light street, offer for sale the following Machinery, &c. all of their own manufacture, and warranted to be made inferior to none in this country, viz:
HAND CORN SHELLERS, 3 sorts, at 15¢, 17¢ each, via:
Horse power do. 2 do 35¢, 45¢
Cylindrical Straw Cutters, improved construction, at 38¢ to 47¢.
Vegetable Cutters, 30¢ each.
HORSE POWERS, 75 to \$100 each.
Thrashing Machines, 40 to \$60 each.
CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, warranted to grind 25 bushels per hour, \$65.

Common Straw Cutters, 5¢, 12¢ each.—Also
SELF-SHARPENING AND COMMON PLOWS—a large and general assortment, 2¢, 15¢ each—among which are the Hill Side or Level land and Subsoil Plows, which received the highest premium at the late Fairs.

PLOW AND MACHINE CASTINGS, by wholesale and retail.

Garden and Farming TOOLS.

We will also supply orders for Endless Chain Horse Powers, on the plan just introduced in this city from Ohio. The plan and simplicity of these powers justify us in saying that they are a decided improvement on powers of this description.

Nov 15, 1843

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPEL, Jr., or WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent. Jan. 3.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER, City Block, Baltimore. aug 30

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill 23 Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage. fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

The price will be increased next spring. Jan. 3.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers, Machinists, and Manufacturers of Horse Powers, Thrashing Machines, Straw Cutters, &c. trading in the name of PEIRSON & GREGG, have dissolved by mutual consent, by Jacob Peirson withdrawing from the concern. The business in its various branches will hereafter be carried on by MAHLON GREGG, who is duly authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm—and hereby solicits the patronage of the customers of the late firm and all others who may call on him in the line of his business, pledging his best exertions to give satisfaction to all.

JACOB PEIRSON,

MAHLON GREGG.

Wilmington, Dec. 9, 1843.—jan 10

WILMINGTON, Dec. 26, 1843.

Mr. MAHLON GREGG, with whom I have been formerly connected in manufacturing Agricultural Machines, having purchased my interest in the concern, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a gentleman well worthy of patronage. His untiring perseverance in the prosecution of his plans, and his ingenuity and skill, well qualify him for perfecting every thing connected with the business in which he is engaged.

Jan. 10

JACOB PEIRSON.